Committee is called to meet at the Maxwell House, Nashville, on the 29th instant. There ought to be a ful attendance, and Memphis should not hesitate a moment in calling two conventions in accordance with the precedents of the party.

THE New York aldermen hold their votes at a high price if Alderman Jachne's confession is to be believed. He charged 120,000 for one vote, and thus helped to sell out Broadway to the Sharp "crowd." It would take a San Francisco v gilance committee to clean New York out. Rescality and robbery are the rule in her municipal management.

THERE is a cloud in the East no bigger than a man's hand, a black and threatening cloud, one that betokens war. Russia is massing her troops for a descent on Ture ey and the Carris soon to inspect the armies that are to make another effort to reach to and enter Constantinople victoriously. If not Constantinople victoriously. If not crushed and restrained by the united powers of Europe Russia may yet, and very soon, be strong enough to attempt the realization of Napoleon's prediction.

MISS ANNA MORGAN tells the Chicago Mail that the was the first person sissippi and T. B. Stubbs of Alabama in this country to recite "Ostler Joe." postoffice inspectors There have in this country to recite "Ostler Joe." She says: "It was sent me in manuscript from London by one of my friends when t first appeared under the non de plume of 'Dagonet' in the London Times. I was so much taken with it that I recited it fifty times at least, I guess, and I never heard any criticism of it. The story is a broad one, but it is told in so pathetic a way that I can't see how anybody could regard it as vulgar."

A very interesting letter from the Constantinople correspondent of the New York Herald will be found on another page. It tells the story of England's preparedness for Russian aggression and the steady purpose of the Czar to unseat Victoria and push her out of India. This corresponding the United States her out of India. This correspondent gives it as his opinion, based upon statements made by German officers who attended the winter military maneuvers in India, that the contest is likely to take place within the next three years.

| Mails from Washington, Ark., to Clarkswille, Tex., during the year 1857. By Mr. Peel: A b'll for the relief of Elijah Drake of vadison county, Ark., to Clarkswille, Tex., during the year 1857. By Mr. Peel: A b'll for the relief of Elijah Drake of vadison county, Ark., to Clarkswille, Tex., during the year 1857. By Mr. Peel: A b'll for the relief of Elijah Drake of vadison county, Ark., to Clarkswille, Tex., during the year 1857. By Mr. Peel: A b'll for the relief of Elijah Drake of vadison county, Ark., to Clarkswille, Tex., during the year 1857.

By Mr. Peel: A b'll for the relief of Elijah Drake of vadison county, Ark., to Clarkswille, Tex., during the year 1857.

By Mr. Peel: A b'll for the relief of Elijah Drake of vadison county, Ark., to Clarkswille, Tex., during the year 1857.

By Mr. Peel: A b'll for the relief of Elijah Drake of vadison county, Ark., to Clarkswille, Tex., during the year 1857.

By Mr. J. D. Taylor: A bill to construct a road through the national through the present th three years.

THE strikers have placed themselves at a great disadvantage with the public by their conduct in disabling the engines of the Texas and Pacific railroad. The destruction of property can never be consented to under any circum stances. It does no good for the strikers, but a great deal of harm, and Mr. Powderly should histen to counsel them to a more sensible and lawful course. Workingmen have a right to strike when aggrieved, but they have no right to cripple the machinery or destroy the property of their employ-

GEN. VAUGHAN has retired from the canvass and is no longer a candidate for the office of County Trustee. Elsewhere we give his reasons for this course, which will, no doubt, be read with surprise by the public, especially State, county and Taxing-District officials. Gen. Vaughan has as Criminal Court clerk given the utmost satisfaction to the public. He has been a faithful officer and has performed his duties with rare discretion and tact. His statement published in another column bespeaks the characof the man-painstaking, cautious and careful-and proves that in declining to be a candidate for any office the public loses an opportunity for continued service by a man of capacity and high integrity.

Mr. PARRELL, in the course of the interview had with him on Saturday, declares that Mr. Chamberlain, in opposing Mr. Gladstone's joint measure of home rule and land equity, is undoubtedly guided by a desire to "keep the Irish members in Westminster in hopes that they will assist him in carrying out the Radical programme, but if he by any chance succeeded as the result of his present action in dashing the cup from the lips of Ire-land, so far from the Radical pro-gramme being assisted by Irish members, a chasm would be created be-tween them and the Radicals that would not be bridged over in twenty years;" and Church and State the House of Lords, primogeniture and entail, caste and class and privilege would take a new lease on life.

Mr. PARNELL, in the course of an interview had with him last Saturday, expressed the opinion that if Mr. Gladstone's health holds out, home rule is secure. He thinks that the "Grand Old Man" can manage to carry his measures through the House of Commons without Mr. Chamberlain's aid, and says that "apart from the effect of Mr. Gladstone's influence, the number of new members in the present Parliament on the Liberal side, and the number of members on the Tory side who owe their seats to the Irish vote are considerable enough to make the House little anxious for another general election. Moreover, the Irish landlords, notwithstanding their pretended hostility, will be so eager not to miss the great opportunity of the land purchase scheme that their inunder the rose will be calcu lated to take the backbone out of Tory opposition." Mr. Parnell also thin s that "the Lords will hesitate before they reject the scheme if it passes the Commons. They will be more likely to confine their attention to makin the land purchase scheme as favor able as possible to landlords, and to minimizing by amendments in committee the measure dealing with Irish

TO KEEP HIS PLACE UNTIL CON-GRESS ADJOURNS.

Southern Bills Introduced-Casey Young Before the Pau-Electric tommittee.

ISPECIAL TO THE APPEAL ! WASHI GTON, March 22. - A delega-

tion of Indiana Democrats called on the President to-day in the interest of Mr. John G. Stall of that State for public printer. The President in-formed them that he did not intend to make any change in the place of public printer during this session of Congress. He said that the position was a very important one, and that Mr. Rounds was conducting the work with efficiency. He could see no rea-son why a change should be made at this time at the risk of causing con-

MISS M. A. E. SM TH OF ALABAMA, having passed a satisfactory examina-tion, has been appointed a clers of the \$900 class in the office of the Secretary, under civil service rules, for a probationary term of six months.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL to day appointed M. A. Fisher of Mis now been thirty new inspectors ap-pointed, which fill all the vacancies.

GVN. WALSH.

mayor of Hot Springs, Ark., appeared before the Senate Committee on Publie Lands this morning and made a protest against the passage of any meas re requiring the removal of the bath-houses from the government reservation.

By Mr. McRae: Granting the thirty-sixth section of land in the State of Arkansas to the State for free school purposes; also a bill to pay Harriet A. Womack of Arkansas \$4775 for property taken by the United States army during the war; also a bill to pay Wm. Noss #3500 for extra services

cemetery at Dover, Tenn; a bill for the relief of Elizabeth Perrimick of Carroll county, Tenn.; also a bill for the relief of Alex. W. Harmon of Greene county, Tenn,

ARRIVALS.

John Brophe, Tennessee; Wm. Bryson, R. C. Miller, Memphis, Tenn.; J. W. Eldridge, Memphis; Henry Fink, Knoxville; W. B. Malone, Brownsville, Tenn.; J. B. Neeley, Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. H. Stocket, Nashville, Tenn.; R. G. Harris Memphis; G. B. Thornton, Tennessee; W. P. Walsh, Hot Springs, Ark.; Chas. B. Howry, Mississippi; H. C. Brigham, Alabama; L. L. Williams, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. A. D. Morgan and the Misses Pratt, Prattville, Ala. C Miller, Memp Pratt, Prattville, Ala.

THE PAN-ELECTRIC.

Continuation of takey Young's Tes-timooy Before the Committee,

Washington, March 22. Casey Young continued his testimony before the Telephone Investigating Committee to-day. He said that Gen. Atkins was not a member of Congress at the time the Pan-Electric contract was Witness was a Congressman drawn. elect, but Gen Atkins went out on the 4th of March, 1883, while the contract was entered into on March 13th. Witness never offered to sell or give a share of the stock to any member of Congress. No member offered to buy a dollar's worth of stock from him, nor did he offer to give any. Mr. Dunn of Arkansas had talked with witness about the stock, and asked what he thought about exchanging a house for it, to which witness had replied by advising him to keep the house and let

the stock go. Mr. Ranney asked if witness could tell what members of Congress he had conversed with about the Pan Electric. He replied that he had talked with Messrs. Dunn, McMillin, Taylor, Hop-kins and Stockslager. There were fifty or more at least, and witness could not mention all of them. T ey (the company) did not dream that Congress would ever have anything to do with the telephone and that legislation would ever result. was never a bill introduced by him or any of his associates that related in remotest degree to the enterprise.

Mr. Van Benthuysen wrote to witness and said he was going to have gov-ernment suit brought if he could under the law, whether Garland belonged to the comp ny or not. He was going to make Garland bring suit, if Garland would not do it be would go to the President about it. Subsequently witness too · Benthuysen and his counsel over to introduce them to the Attorney General. One of the counsel stated what they came for and Garland said he was interested in a telephone company and could not talk to them about it. The counsel insisted and Mr. Garland said: "Gentlemen, I cannot talk to you on that subject. I am not the attorney of the telephone company, and cannot talk to you." Mr. Van Benthuysen said: "I have a right to have a suit brought. If the law requires you to bring suit I will see that it is brought." Garland said: "I cannot talk to you," and the gentle-men retired. The interview lasted about five minutes, and took place some time between the 30th of July and 2d of August. Van Benthuysen said he would go to the White-House about it. He did write to the President. He said he was not going to have his rights imperiled by Garland or anybody else. Witness never wrote a letter to or spoke a word to Garland about the government's bringing suit. The company, ke said,

could never get Garland to do any Adjourned until Wednesday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

An Executive Semiou. WASHINGTON, March 22.-Two letters from Secretary Manuing were read in executive session to-night declining

THE State Democratic Executive PUBLIC PRINTER ROUNDS Callister Wells of Vermont and Surveyor Morton of San Francisco, both suspended. Senator Logan caused to suspended. Senator Logan caused to be read aletter written several months ago by John Oberly chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois, charging that Ex-Postmaster Palmer of Chicago was an offensive partisan. Gen. Logan asked that the letter be printed and refer ed to the Committee on Civil Service Reform. Oberly's confirmation to be Civil Ser vice Commissioner, to succeed Mr. Trenhalm, is pending before the Civil Service Committee, and the letter may have an incidental effect upon the chances of the confirmation

The Supreme Court.

Washington, March 22.—The Su-preme Court has rendered a decision in the Mackin-Gallagher cases that the crimes charged against the de-fendants are infamous within the meaning of the constitution, and the defendants cannot be held to answer in the courts of the United States otherwise than by a presentment or indictment by a grand jury.

The effect of the decision is to send

The effect of the decision is to send
the case bac's to the lower court to be
proceeded with by a grand jury indictment instead of by information.

The Chief-Justice announced the
following: "The call of the docket in
its regular order will be stopped Friday, April 23d. Cases advanced for hearing at this term will be taken up Monday, April 26th, and their call continued through that week if necessary. The court will adjourn for the term Monday, May 10th.

Another Bord Call,

Washisoron, March 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued he 135th call for the redemption of bonds. The call is for \$10,000,000 of the 3 per cent.loan of 1882 The principal and accrued interest will be paid on the 1st day of May, 1886. The following is a description of the bonds #50, original number 175 to original number 284, both inclusive; origina number 1376 to original number 1381, both inclusive; \$100, original By Mr. Wheeler: To remove the tax from tobacco and from spirits made from fruits in certain cases.

number 2049 to original number 2107, both inclusive, and original number 9880 to original number 9916, both inclusive; \$500, original number 922 to original number 1941, both inclusive. and original number 42:0 to original number 4218, both inclusive; \$1000, original number 7660 to original num-ber 9030, both inclusive, and original number 23,654 to original number 23, 711, both inclusive; \$1000, original number 14,597 to original number 15,-458, beth inclusive. Total, \$10,000,000.

ON 'CHANGE.

Many citizens of Chattanooga, Tenn., have petitioned Congress to place the coin ge of silver upon an equality with gold; that there be is-sued coin certificates of one and two and five dollars, the same being made tender notes be issued, and that the public debt be paid as rapidly as possiby applying for this purpose the funds now in the Treasury.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture of cents to raise cotton in that State, and the Commissioner of Agriculture of Georgia arrives at the conclusion that it can be produced in the latter State for 8.324 cents. In the latter estimate nothing is allowed for rent of land, but one-fifth of the cost is chargeable to fertilizers. Accepting that calcula-tion as true cotton can be raised in the bottom lands for about 7 cents, leaving the planter nothing for the use of his

Visitors on 'Change yesterday: Maj S. E. Barber, Humboldt; S. A. Cun-ningham, Nashville; S. Beard, Howell, ningham, Nashville; S. Beard, Howell, Ar.; Jas. S. Ewing, Illinois; Miss P. Beesher, Illinois; John S. Brannin, Louisville, Ky.; John M. Hall, Water Valley, Miss; Mme. M. B. Fry and Misses Eugenia and Lula Fry of Boston, Mass.; A. C. Fry, Tenn.; A. Sterberger, Brownsville; H. M. Cain, Jonestown, Miss.; C. G. Yarbrough, Holly Springs; W. R. Dougherty, Coldwater, Miss.; J. B. Canada, Colherville, Tenn.; L. A. Cohen, Holly Springs; J. H. McGehee, San Francisco, Cal.; S. H. McGehee, San Francisco, Cal.; S. W. Whitmore, Cleveland, O.; J. S. Enory, Illinois; Mrs. Mary Beecher, city; John S. Braemire, Louisville, Ky.; H. C, Victor Lynchburg; C. S. Yarborough, Holly Springs.

THE blackboard of the Cotton Exchange that contains the records of receipts and shipments was gaily decorated yesterday with blue ribbon, suspended on either side of a minature cotton bale, and Secretary Hotter went about smiling a smile that was visible from the rear a distance of 100 yards. Assistant Secretary La Hache was, if possible, more mercurial than usual, and even Mr. Wiggs was able to smile when chalking down bad news on the New York board, a thing he has never known to do before. President Craw-ford, who knows how to smile even when the market tumbles at the of 10 points a day, was just a trifle more cheery than usual yesterday, and his smile a shade more pro-nounced. The average factor studied nounced. the board with a look that denoted a sense of personal triumph, and the sense of personal triumph, and the walking encyclopedia of statistics, who is too well known to be referred to by name, found new material for the exercise of his favor-ite pastime, figuring. Even the buy-ers, who are nothing if not chronic growlers, forgot their usual habit, and joined in the general hilarity. The cause of all this festivity was the fact that thus far this season Memphis has received 512,942 bales of cotton, a ecord unprecedented in its history The nearest approach to it was in 1871, when the receipts of the whole season footed up 511,432 bales. In 1882 the eason's receipts aggregated 510,789 bales. These figures have now been left behind, and everything points to 560,000 bales before the season isover. This result is largely due to the pluck of our factors, who will stand by their patrons and hold cotton up when it wants to go down, and who will run the market up an eighth at a clip, but have never lowered the peg more than one-sixteenth at a time. That's the kind of a market cotton is looking for,

according to the parts affected, as po- calities? dassa, w en in the feet; chivassa, treat with the men he has wronged when in the hands, etc.; but whether and write evasive letters to Governors the attack is first felt in the feet, the hands or some other part, rub with merits of the controversy. Hands or some other part, rub with merits of the controversy. Hands or some other part, rub with merits of the controversy. Hands is simply this Mr. Hoxic wants is simply this touble. He has provoked it. He is to furnish the papers in the cases of pain. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

STATEMENT FROM THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Why They Declared to Accept the Propositions of the Two Governors.

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 22.—The following was issued by the Knights of Labor at a late hour to-night:

REPEV TO MR. HOXIE'S LETTER. To the Public A statement in reply to H. M. Hoxie's letter to the Governors of Missouri and Kansas.

In response to the proposition contained in a note written to Mr. Hoxie by the Governors of Kansas and Missouri, and also the reply of Mr. Hoxie to the Governors, we beg to state:

First. That while in conference in Kansas City we were sent for by the Governors, and out of respect for

Governors, and, out of respect for

them, a committee was appointed, consisting of employes of the Gould roads only, which met with them, and by request stated the cause of the present withd awal of active labor from the roads of the Gould Southwestern system. On their suggestion these gentlemen went to see Mr. Hoxie and attempted a settlement. It was agreed, in deference to their Hoxie and attempted a settlement. It was agreed, in deference to their wishes, that we should submit to them all our grievances, with the understanding that they would arrange a meeting between Mr. Hoxie and ourselves. They desired permission to settle as best th y could on an understanding that we would abide by their decision. To this we denurred unless we were first permitted to pass upon the terms of permitted to pass upon the terms of settlement. With this understanting we consented to their interposition between Mr. Hoxie and themselves. Mr. Hoxie refused to receive a delegation from their employes or the Knights of Labor, and the Governors received from Mr. Hoxie the document published yesterday, which was given to the press even before we were permitted to see it. Now, in justice to ourselves and the truth of history we desire to make the following points of fact:

First-The interposition of the Gov enors was voluntary on their part, coming to Kansas City and seeking an interview with our borad. Second—We refused them the privi-

lege of adjusting our difference or accepting terms of settlement without first submitting to this committee for approval. Notwithstanding which, they received Mr. Hoxie's proposition, qualifications and all, and turned them over to the press and public before we were even permitted to see them. Third—They say to Mr. Hoxie, after

careful investigation we are unable to find wherein the Missouri Pacific Railway Company has violated the terms and conditions of the agreement made on the 15th of March, 1885, touching its employes in our re-spective States.

To say the least of such a statement it is not creditable to the minds and hearts of men to whom has been coma legal tender; that two dollar legal mitted the welfare of a great people, tender notes be issued, and that the to say that they will take advantage of public debt be paid as rapidly as possi- our want of skill in legislative technir regarance calities and with at gross violations of a sacred agreement in its plainly manifest spirit because its technical letter. South Carolina figures that it costs 9 gives an apparent advantage to a great corporation. The Governors state further: "We recognize the fact that the Missouri Pacific Railway Company may justly claim that the strike of March 6, 1886, relieves it of the obligations it assumed in the circular of March 15, 1885.

In rendering this verdict the Gov-ernors have blindly ignored the fact that the obligations assumed in said circular at that time took effect on all the roads operated and leased by the said Missouri Pacific Railway Company, as was fully understood so to apply although by oversight but two roads and States were mentioned therein. Evidence is at hand that the striking employes of that State, were up to the date of the strike working for less pay than be fore the strice of last year venr. showing not a restoration of old pay, but really a reduction, in violation of said circular agreement. Evidence is at hand that bridgemen have been compelled to work many hours overwithout receiving the agreed

over-time pay.

Evidence is at hand to prove that in order to make it necessary to reduce the force of workingmen, work has been sent to contract shops, and in one instance, a whole foundry sub-let in order to bring the men under a new supervision, thus depriving the men of the provisions of the circular agree-All this done to create dissat ment. isfaction and induce the men to leave the company's employ, after which the men were employed, and always at reduced rates. Evidence is at hand that whole gangs of men have discharged notwithstanding that Mr. Hoxie agreed on May 18, 1885, that rather than reduce the working force he would reduce the hours.

Every effort to have these men re instated was refused by the company on the ground that they were not cov-ered by the agreement, which agree-ment says: "We will reduce the hours of work instead of reducing the force, whenever the necessity arises."

The outrages on the Texas and Pa

cacific railway are sought to be mada matter entirely out of the range of the agreement. Men were, out of sheer prejudice, discharged without an effort to reduce the hours of work. The receivers refused to comply with the agreement of the company's officials with the employes, after the institu tion of the receivership, notwithstand-ing they do not repudiate other agree-ments of said officials, showing a clear intent to use the United States courts and its officials for dishenorable pur

It is charged by Mr. Hoxie in pre vious statements that the agreement of March 5, 188, has been violated by the employes. Said agreement is pub-lished in the morning papers of March 22d, and we ask any intelligent person read with care, and note if it be possible for the employes to violate any provision of said agreement, be they ever so desirons and that for the sole reason that it is an agreement on the part of the company to do certain but requiring nothing whatthings: ever of the employes.

But why should we say more? If

and the figures show that planters have Mr. Hovie did not i now that he was guilty of gross wrong and injustice why would be refuse to listen to our Gour, a painful disease affecting evidence and hear our appeal for reprincipally the fibrous tissues about dress? Why would be shelter himthe smaller joints, has various names, self behind subterfuges and techni-Why would be refuse to treat with the men he has wronged who cannot possibly enter into the merits of the controversy? The truth

Ladies' Phaetons,

Doctors' Phaetons. Barouches,

Top Buggies,

Open Buggies,

Speeding Buggies, Spring Wagons,

Farm Wagons,

Road Carts, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Being desirous of Closing Out this branch of our business, consisting of Vehicles of all styles and qualities, we will offer them for the Next 90 Days at FIRST COST. Coldwater Road Carts \$25 each. Call early and make your selection.

WOODRUFF-OLIVER CARRIAGE AND HARDWARE COMPANY. BETHELL & CLAPP, Assignees

still inciting it and making an innocent public pay the price of his per-fidy. How long will the public con-sent for Gould and Hoxic thus to rule or ruin? We wait to see. By the order of

EXECUTIVE BOARD,

District Assembly No. 101.

ADDRESS TO BUSINESS MEN OF ST. LOUIS The Executive Committee of Dis-trict Assemblies Nos. 101, 17 and 93, in session in this city to-day, issued an address to the merchants, manufacturers and business men of St. Louis, stating that for many days the com-merce of the country traversed by the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Iron Mountain and Texas Pacific Railways has been paralyzed because of a disagreement between the railroad officials and their employes, known as Knights of Labor, and inasmuch as the Knights of Labor have made overtures for the purpose of arbitrating grievances long pre-sented to the railway officials, which overtures have been ignored; as the withdrawal of the forces of labor at other points and in other roads may occur at any time, therefore, the committee calls upon the merchants and business men of this city to combine to bring to bear the power of the law to compel the resumption of business on the railroads in accordance with the provisions of their charter. The address further states that the committee will do all in its power to prevent the withdrawal of the men at other points, and on other roads, so long as there is hope of their rights being recognized, yet, if these men strike, the responsibility shall not rest with them. The committee requests the business the city to combine with the Knights of Labor against these corporations

for the purpose of First.—Compelling the roads to re-sume traffic or forfeit their charters. Scool.—To prevent discrimination against the citizens of this city in freight rates as a revenge by the roads

for their efforts at such compulsion. Third.-To compel the recognition of labor organizations and their rights to negotiate by their representatives.

The time for holding this meeting will be named later.

DIED.

CROWLEY-Friday, March 19, 1846, Mark PEARL CROWLEY, aged ten months and twoive days, daughter of J. J. and M. E. Crowley.

Funeral occurred from their family resi dence Saturday, March 20.h, at 30'clock p.m. YANCY-Menday, March 22, 1886, at 11:30 o'clock p.m., at residence, corner of Galloway and Coffee streets, J. B. YANCY, aged orty-nine years.

Bought Early and Largely.

Their Second Importation of Spring Woolens, Silk, Rich Laces, Wonderfully Exquisite Jet, Iridescent, Gold and Copper, and Rosary Effects in Trimmings and Dress Goods will be displayed

KREMER'S

Dresses. 'Quite English, you know

KREMER'S

Hats and Bonnets. "Tres Parisienne."

KREMER'S

Parasols.

Louis XV KREMER'S

Wraps and Jackets.
Very Elegant and Very Corr

GOOD NEWS! A. HEXTER. No. 214 Main St.,

Has just received a large stock of the latest styles of CASSIMERES AND WORSTEDS

for Pauts, which we will make to order at much less than the squal prices. We will make a go of all wool came for \$5. Oall and came one goods. Also, a complete line of GENTS FURNISHING GOODS for the coming season at our usual low prices.

A. HEXTER, NO. 214 MAIN ST.

THE SAUVEUR SUMMER COLLEGE
OF LANGUAGES
Removed from Ambe et an Burlington to
Own Edw. N. Y.
Eleven h session July Eith to Aug. 28th.
For Board, Room and railroad fares, address
HON. A. U. MATTOON, Olwego, N. Y.
The circular saut on application to The circular sant on application to DR. L. Bauveck, Germantown, Pa.

E. SLAGER, : : : TAILOR.

MY SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK is now complete, consistent in a of the latest and choicest designs in all the Novelties introduced in toreign markets. My selections are most, with great care as to costs and quality, in order to offer to the public he is test feshionable such at reasonable prices. I wish to make special mention of my selection of a large assertment of the most elevant designs in a NGLLINE *RUTINE *N. Which are now ready for the inspection of my friends and the public, at my old stard.

Cor. Second and Jefferson Sts.

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM! Try Zellner's English Walkingfast Shoe ZELLNER'S 83 Genta' Shoes, in all styles, are the heat in the city ZELLNER'S 83 Genta' Shoes, in all shapes and styles, are the noblic t and best in the United States.

ZELLNER'S Story Shoes are the best that are made.

ZELLNER'S Children's Shoes will save you money.

ZELLNER'S Ladies' Shoes and Fit pers are the hand somest, shapeliest and most stylish, and are cheaper than any others of equal grade

ZELLNER'S 82 Ladies' Shoes are the greatest bargains you have ever seen.

CORSET SHOES For WEAK AND LES--Sole Agents

SHOES AND SLIPPERS TO STREET AND STREET OF APPLICATION. TO SHOES AND SLIPPERS TO STREET OF THE STREE

J. L.FROST,

Cor. Second and Monroe Sts.,

TAILOR Would call attention of his friends and pat ons to his

NEW SPRIAG STOCK, Comprising the obsidest and latest de-siens of Foreign Goods in the market. Having taken special care in their relec-tion, I am pleased to say to my customers and public who favor me with a call, to show them lines of goods only foun; in leading houses.

C J RID/ OM

DR. R. L. LASKI. sician, Surgeon and Accoucher, RESIDENCE AND OFFICE, 343 Mai - Street, Neer Union Telephone No. 88.

PIANOS and ORGANS Direct from Factory to Purchas-Monte Pickens & Co., Memphis

IT for yourself. BETTER THAN QUININE. Mr. M. M. Kesterson, Darsey Co., Arkanys: "I can certify to the fact that Hagher Tonic is the best chill tonic I ever tried. I CURES CHRONIC CASES. Mr. H. W. McDonald, Laurel Hill, Miss, writes: "Your Hughes Tonic for chills and fever has never failed yet, and I have sold is to a number of chronic cases. It carcathem

Read this Testimony then TRY

Ask For Hughes' Tonic and Take No Other. PRICE, SLOO PER BOTTLE. PREPARED BY R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,

Vhoisenie Droggiats, LOUISVILLE, EV. For Sale by Druggists generally. Money to Loan

On improved plantations is Mississippi and Arkansas Installment plan -3, 5 or 10 years. Annu l interest, not in advance. No commissions No cotton chipments. Cheap est loan offered. Francis Smith Caldwell & Co.

256 Second St., Memphis. We have no agents.

Surplus, \$25,000. Capital, \$200,000.

J. R. GODWIN, Pres't. J. M. GOODBAR, Vice-Pres't. C. H. RAINE, Cashiel Board of Directors.

or A Depository of the State of Tonnessee. Transacts a General Bo

LEMMON & GAI Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING Nos. 326 and 328 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

WE ARE IN DAILY RECKIPT OF DESIRABLE SPRING AND SUMMED GOODS, which we offer to the Trade upon the most favorable terms. Our price will compare favorably with those of any market in the United States. We are Agents for Tennessee Manufacturing Co.'s Plaids, Drills, Sheeting, Shirting, Etc. LEMMON & GALE.

And Commission Merchants, Nos. 34 and 36 Madison Street, Memphis P. RCUADDER. W.P. DUNAVART. GARTIN MELLE. J L. HASE,

GROCERS & COTTON FACTORS.

No. 368 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn WE have admitted JOHN E. MASK as a mg ; bec of our firm, to date from Merch 1, 100

mer Our MR. MASK will give his a tantion to all Cotton consigned to us !